

## OPTICAL SHARED PROTECTION RING FOR MULTIPLE SPANS

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] Not Applicable

### STATEMENT OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

[0002] Not Applicable

### 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] This invention relates in general to telecommunications and, more particularly, to shared protection architectures.

#### 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

10 [0004] Over the last decade, the importance of telecommunications has increased dramatically. In order to accommodate the vast amount of information passed over telecommunications systems, such as the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and data networks, copper wires are being replaced with optical fibers, which are capable of carrying significantly more information.

15 [0005] A single fiber may transmit information over many different frequencies or "channels" using DWDM (dense wavelength division multiplexing) techniques. Improvements in fiber technology and electronics are

increasing the number of channels that may be distinguished over a fiber and, thus, the amount of information that may be passed by a single fiber.

[0006] Increases in information bandwidth over a fiber, however, increase the importance of providing mechanisms to bypass failures in the network, until the failure can be corrected. Common failures include, for example, fiber breakages (typically caused by construction activities inadvertently cutting a fiber), fiber disconnects caused by accidents in the central office, and network element failures, such as laser failures.

[0007] In order to maintain communications in spite of a failure, ring architectures are often used. In a ring architecture, a series of network elements are connected in a ring, such as shown in Figure 1. Each ring 10 has multiple network elements 12 coupled to one another to form a closed loop. Typically, there are four fibers 14 connecting adjacent network elements 10 - two working fibers and two protection fibers, although other configurations are possible. The working fibers (W) carry traffic between adjacent nodes. Protection fibers (P) are available to carry traffic in the event of a working fiber failure. The protection fibers also convey control information between network elements; when not being used for traffic, the protection fibers may carry low-priority interruptible traffic. As shown in Figure 1, network elements 12 may be shared between different rings.

[0008] The ring architecture shown in Figure 1a is a very simple architecture. In many circumstances, multiple rings 10 may connect various network elements 12 as shown in Figure 1b. Failures of a working fiber in any of the rings 10 may cause protect lines in multiple rings to be used.

[0009] Figure 2a illustrates one prior art method of circumventing a failure of a working fiber W. In this embodiment, a ring 10 having five network elements 12 (referenced individually as network elements 12a-12e) has a broken working

fiber W between network elements 12c and 12d. For purposes of illustration, only one working fiber W and one protection fiber P is shown, it being understood that a similar pair of working and protection fibers are used for traffic in the opposite direction. To pass traffic between network elements 12c and 12d, network element 12d connects the working lines 16de to protect lines 18cd and network element 12c connects working lines 16bc to protect lines 18cd. In other words, traffic that would normally be routed over working lines 16cd is switched to the associated protect lines 18cd. This is referred to as a "span" switch.

**[0010]** Figure 2b illustrates a situation where both the working and protection lines have failed between network elements 12c and 12d. In this case, a "ring" switch is implemented where working line 16de is rerouted to protect line 18de and working line 16bc is rerouted to protect line 18bc. Accordingly, the remaining viable protect lines all carry traffic. Every network element can still communicate with all the other network elements 12 on the ring.

**[0011]** Figure 3 illustrates an architecture wherein two rings 10a and 10b share a path between network elements 12a and 12b. In WO 99/23773 (PCT/IB98/01955) to Elahmadi et al, the use of a single physical span between these two network elements is proposed. This single span provides protection for two rings 10a and 10b. A failure on either ring can be remedied by using the shared protect line 18ab to carry traffic. This architecture reduces costs, which can be significant if the distance between the shared network elements is long (or there are other infrastructure costs involved), but increases the chance of a traffic outage if another failure occurs on another ring. With more complicated ring architectures, with multiple physical rings using a common span, the chances of multiple concurrent failures on multiple rings can become significant.

[0012] Therefore, a need has arisen for a method and apparatus for sharing protect lines while maintaining reliability of the network.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0013]** In the present invention, a communications network comprises a pair of network elements coupled by two or more working spans for carrying communications traffic between the pair of network elements, each working span carrying the communications traffic over a plurality of channels associated with one or more rings. A shared protection span is coupled between the network elements, providing a plurality of channels in excess of the number of channels of one or more of the working spans. The network elements include circuitry for concurrently switching communication traffic on rings associated with different working spans to respective channels of the shared protection span.

**[0014]** The present invention provides significant advantages over the prior art. A single shared protection span can be used to carry communications traffic from multiple rings, even if all channels supported by a single work span fail, since the protection span has a higher capacity than the incoming spans.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 [0016] Figures 1a and 1b illustrate prior art ring architectures;

[0017] Figure 2a and 2b illustrate prior art span switches and ring switches, respectively;

[0018] Figure 3 illustrates a prior art shared protection scheme;

10 [0019] Figure 4 illustrates a shared protection scheme in accordance with the present invention;

[0020] Figure 5 illustrates a span switch using a shared protection span;

[0021] Figures 6 through 9 illustrate different configurations of ring switches used to restore communications after failure of one or more channels of various rings;

15 [0022] Figure 10 illustrates a block diagram of an optical cross connect having frequency translation capabilities;

[0023] Figure 11 illustrates a non-block matrix used in the optical cross connect of Figure 10; and

20 [0024] Figure 12 illustrates a diagram illustrating a protection ratio for determining a desirable number of protection channels.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0025] The present invention is best understood in relation to Figures 4-12 of the drawings, like numerals being used for like elements of the various drawings.

5 [0026] Figure 4 illustrates a diagram of two spans supporting multiple rings with a common protection span with no failure. Each pair of adjacent optical network elements 12 (individually referenced as 12a-j), except between network elements 12a and 12b, are connected by a pair of working lines 16 and a pair of protect lines 18. Network elements 12a and 12b are optical cross connects that  
10 share a span between multiple rings - hence, there are two pair of working fibers 16ab1 and 16ab2 between these network elements and single pair of shared protect fibers 18ab. Network elements 12a and 12b include switching circuitry 20 that may switch any channel or group of channels from any of the associated working spans (working spans 16fa and 16ja for network element 12a and  
15 working spans 16bc and 16bg for network element 12b) or from any of the associated protection spans (working spans 18fa and 18ja for network element 12a and working spans 18bc and 18bg for network element 12b) to any available channel or channels on the shared protection span 18ab.

[0027] Each of the working spans 16ab1 and 16ab2 are shown are supporting  
20  $n$  wavelengths or, in other terms,  $n$  distinct channels. For each individual span,  $n$  could be a different number; for example working span 16ab1 could support sixteen frequencies and working span 16ab2 could support forty frequencies. Each wavelength of the working spans sharing protection, i.e., working spans 16ab1 and 16ab2, supports its own protection ring within the network. These  
25 rings are not necessarily supported on the same physical working fibers over the extent of each ring. In Figure 4, different optical wavelengths (channels) are shown as split out from a network element. For example, in Figure 4,  $\lambda_1$  is shown as split out from network element 12a,  $\lambda_2$  is shown as split out from

network element 12e and  $\lambda_3$  and  $\lambda_4$  are shown as split out from network element 12c. The splitting denotes that the ring for that particular wavelength is continued on a different fiber and, thus, a different physical ring. Accordingly, in Figure 4, the channels  $\lambda_1$ - $\lambda_n$  of sharing working span 16ab1 support four  
5 different physical rings: (1) the ring including  $\lambda_1$  (entire ring is not shown), (2) the ring including  $\lambda_2$  (entire ring is not shown), (3) the ring including  $\lambda_3$  and  $\lambda_4$  (entire ring is not shown), and (4) the ring including  $\lambda_5 - \lambda_n$  (entire ring is shown).

[0028] Another point to note is that a logical channel may be carried on a  
10 specific wavelength over one span and at a different wavelength at another span. Thus, a logical channel may switch transmission frequencies between different spans in the ring. In general, optical cross connects can perform wavelength translation. Thus, while each channel is represented in the figures by a different  $\lambda$  for notation convenience, the data may be transmitted using different  
15 frequencies over different spans of its protection ring.

[0029] Figure 5 illustrates a situation where one of the sharing working spans, namely working span 16ab1 fails. Upon failure of the working span 16ab1, all channels  $\lambda_1$ ... $\lambda_n$  for that span are routed through the protection span 18ab on corresponding shared protection channels SP1...SP $n$ . Thus, working spans 16fa and 16bc are coupled to the shared protect span 18ab via network elements 12a  
20 and 12b, respectively. As discussed above, the frequencies used for each channel  $\lambda_1$  though  $\lambda_n$  on protect span 18ab may be different than the frequencies used on the respective channels for working spans 16fa and 16bc.

[0030] In Figure 6, all channels  $\lambda_2 - \lambda_n$  fail between network elements 12d and  
25 12e (channel  $\lambda_1$ , which is split out at network element 12a, is not affected). Ring switches are implemented at network elements 12e and 12c, as well as the network element (not shown) that supports the other end of the  $\lambda_2$  span failure,



to maintain communication to all the network elements on the ring. To complete the ring switch, protect spans 18fa and 18bc are coupled to the shared protect span 18ab to communicate channels  $\lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$  on corresponding shared protection channels SP2...SPn. Once again, the frequency of each channel  $\lambda_2$  through  $\lambda_n$  may be different on protect span 18ab than it is on the protect spans 18fa and 18bc.

**[0031]** Figure 7 illustrates a situation where there is failure of a single channel,  $\lambda_2$ , supported by sharing working fiber 16ab1. In the illustrated case,  $\lambda_2$  fails between network element 12e and another network element (not shown). The failure of  $\lambda_2$  causes ring switches on network element 12e and the network element on the other side of the failed span for channel  $\lambda_2$  (the remaining channels pass through network element 12e as normal). Since one of the channels on protect spans 18ef and 18fa is used in conjunction with the ring switch to carry traffic for  $\lambda_2$ , network element 12a passes traffic for  $\lambda_2$  from protect span 18fa to shared protect span 18ab and network element 12b passes traffic for  $\lambda_2$  from shared protect span 18ab to shared protect span 18bc on shared protection channel SP2 (or any other available channel). The remaining channels on protect span 18ab can be used to carry control information and low-priority traffic for other rings as usual.

**[0032]** Figure 8 illustrates a situation similar to that shown in Figure 7, with the difference that channels associated with different sharing working spans have failed. To differentiate channels over different sharing working spans, channels are denoted as  $\lambda_{SC}$ , where S represents a sharing working span and C represents a channel. Hence channel  $\lambda_{12}$  is the second channel of span 16ab1 and channel  $\lambda_{21}$  is the first channel of Span 16ab2. In Figure 8, in addition to the failure of  $\lambda_{12}$  shown in Figure 7,  $\lambda_{21}$  has also failed.

[0033] To provide communications over  $\lambda_{12}$ , the ring switch is effected at network element 12e, as described above in connection with Figure 7.

Furthermore, network element 12a passes traffic for  $\lambda_2$  between protect span 18fa and shared protect span 18ab and network element 12b passes traffic for  $\lambda_2$  between protect span 18ab and shared protect span 18bc. In the illustrated embodiment, shared protection channel SP2 is used to communicate channel  $\lambda_{12}$ .

[0034] For  $\lambda_{21}$ , a ring switch is provided at network element 12h to couple working lines 16gh to corresponding protect lines 18gh (and another ring switch is provided at the network element on the other side of the failed span).

Network element 12b passes traffic for  $\lambda_{21}$  between protect span 18bg and shared protect span 18ab and network element 12a passes traffic for  $\lambda_{21}$  between protect span 18ab and shared protect span 18ja. Shared protection channel SP1 is used to communicate channel  $\lambda_{21}$ .

[0035] Accordingly, the shared protect span can be used to correct simultaneous failures on both rings. In operation, multiple failures on multiple rings can be accommodated as discussed in greater detail below.

[0036] In Figure 8, it is assumed that channel  $\lambda_{12}$  and  $\lambda_{21}$  normally operate on different frequencies and that the shared protection spans 18ab can communicate the information associated with these channels on their normal frequencies.

Figure 9 illustrates a situation where channels that normally use the same frequency, i.e., channels  $\lambda_{12}$  and  $\lambda_{22}$ , both experience failures at the same time.

[0037] In Figure 9, channel  $\lambda_{12}$  fails at the same time that channels  $\lambda_{21}$  and  $\lambda_{22}$  fail. In this case, channels  $\lambda_{12}$  and  $\lambda_{22}$ , which are carried at the same frequency on different sharing working spans 16ab1 and 16ab2, cannot both use shared protection channel SP2. In the illustrated embodiment,  $\lambda_{21}$  and  $\lambda_{22}$  are switched to shared protection channels SP1 and SP2 on shared protection span

18ab using network elements 12a and 12b. Channel  $\lambda_{12}$  is switched to shared protection channel SP3.

[0038] The present invention provides significant advantages over the prior art. A shared protection line can protect failed channels from multiple rings up to the number of channels available on the shared protection span.

[0039] Figure 10 illustrates a network element for supporting shared protection lines, such as those shown in Figures 4-9. The network element includes a matrix 28 that has multiple inputs and multiple outputs. In the illustrated embodiment, incoming working span W1 and associated protection span P1 each supports  $x$  distinct channels and working span W2 and associated protection span P2 each supports  $y$  distinct channels. Outgoing shared protect span SP supports  $z$  distinct channels. Matrix 28 has at least  $2(x+y)$  inputs and  $x+y+z$  outputs. Any input can be connected to any output. A more detailed block diagram of the matrix 28 is shown in Figure 11. A discussion of the relationship of  $z$  to  $x$  and  $y$  is provided in connection with Figure 12.

[0040] Demultiplexers 29a and I/O shelves 30 are connected between the incoming fibers (W1, W2 and P1 and P2, where W1 and W2 are the incoming working spans and P1 and P2 are the respective incoming protection spans) and the inputs of matrix 28. The demultiplexers 29a receive the multiplexed channels on the incoming fibers, such as W1, W2, P1 and P2, and demultiplex the multiple channels on each fiber into separate optical data streams. The matrix 28 receives each distinct optical data stream at its inputs and passes the stream to the desired output. Each output of the matrix 28 is coupled to a port on an I/O shelf 32, which passes the outputs to a multiplexer 29b. The multiplexers 29b perform the DWDM multiplexing of the channels onto a fiber. Hence, for each data stream from the matrix 28, the multiplexers 29b output the data stream onto a fiber using a unique laser frequency for that data stream. While Figure 10 shows two

working spans and two associated protect spans at the input and two working spans and a shared protection span at the output, it would be possible to have more working spans and associated protect spans at the input and corresponding working spans at the output. Further, while it is assumed that there is a single  
 5 shared protection span at the output of the network element, there could be any number of shared protection spans supporting a larger number of incoming working/protection spans.

**[0041]** Shared protection control circuitry 33 receives signals indicating failed working spans/channels and controls the transfer of channels from the incoming  
 10 working spans and protections spans coupled to the network elements to the shared protection line 18ab. After a failed span is repaired, shared protection circuitry restores the normal connections.

**[0042]** Figure 11 illustrates a block diagram of the matrix 28, implementing a conventional non-blocking design, used in the preferred embodiment. In a non-  
 15 blocking matrix, any matrix input can be connected to any available matrix output, regardless of interconnections between other inputs and outputs of the matrix. The matrix 28 includes  $s$  first (originating) stages 34 and  $s$  third (terminating) stages 36. Each of the first stages 34 has  $r$  inputs and  $2r$  outputs. Each of the third stages 36 has  $2r$  inputs and  $r$  outputs. Each first stage 34  
 20 provides a two to one expansion, i.e., any of the  $r$  inputs of first stage 34 can be connected to any of the  $2r$  outputs of the same first stage 34. Similarly, each third stage 36 provides a two to one compression, i.e., any of the  $r$  outputs of a third stage 36 can be connected to any of the  $2r$  inputs of the same third stage 36. Center stages 38 are coupled between the first stages 34 and the third stages 36. There are  $2r$  center stages 38, with each center stage 38 having  $s$  inputs and  $s$   
 25 outputs. The advantage of the architecture shown in Figure 11 is that it is non-blocking. Regardless of the previously established connections, there will always be a path to connect any of the  $r*s$  inputs of matrix 28 to any available output of

matrix 28. Switching control 40 uses a connection algorithm for determining the correct path through the stages 34, 36 and 38 based on a requested input port and output port. Because matrix 28 is non-blocking, any channel from any of the working lines can be transferred to any available channel of the shared protection lines.

**[0043]** By using shared protection, it may be necessary to address inherent compromises due to the limited ability to provide protection beyond a certain number of simultaneous failures. Without shared protection, if each span is supported by its own protection fiber, which is the traditional ring approach, then protection can occur on every ring simultaneously. In the case of non-shared protection, each protection span is capable of carrying all the traffic of the respective working span.

**[0044]** For the shared protection approach, if the protection span carries the same number of channels as a working span, multiple failures could exceed the number of available protection channels. Accordingly, in the preferred embodiment, the protection span uses higher capacity DWDM than the associated working spans.

**[0045]** In this embodiment, the protection span can always support multiple failures in its associated working spans, including a catastrophic failure resulting in loss of all channels in at least one of the working spans. A protect span can support concurrent catastrophic failures in all working spans only if it has a number of channels equal to or greater than the number of channels on all supported working spans (assuming that all channels on all working spans are actually being used). This is referred to as a “complete redundancy” case.

**[0046]** In some cases, complete redundancy may not be economically or technically advisable. A “protection ratio” is defined herein as the number of optical channels on the protection span divided by the sum of the optical

channels on the sharing working spans. This is shown in Figure 12. In this case,  $N$  working spans have individual working capacities (number of channels) of  $W1...WN$ . The protection span (or spans) has a capacity of  $P$  channels. The protection ratio is thus:

5 
$$PR(\text{protection ratio}) = P / (W1 + W2 + \dots + WN)$$

[0047] If the numerator and denominator are equal, the ratio is equal to "1"; for this protection ratio, the shared protection span provides the same protection capacity as  $N$  separate protection groups, each with their own working and protection pairs.

10 [0048] If the ratio is equal to 0.5, then there is one protection channel for every two working channels. Therefore, the system can support failures on half of the working channels before losing traffic.

[0049] For network availability, a higher ratio is more desirable, albeit more costly. In practice, the higher ratio is driven by two costs. The network provider must either supply more fibers or, as proposed here, higher channel capacity on the designated protection facilities. Wavelength translation allows multiple protection facilities to be shared among many working facilities without any blocking concerns. This means that any protection channel can support any working channel on any sharing span. By increasing the channel density on the protecting span, more working channels can be simultaneously protected.

15  
20

[0050] The need to have a high ratio may be offset by equipment reliability. In a more reliable network, the ratio may be lowered without compromising network availability. The optimum protection ratio is determined by the network designers.

25 [0051] Once the network provider determines an acceptable ratio, he may either provide additional protection fibers or, as proposed here, increase the

capacity on a limited number of protection spans by using higher capacity DWDM only on those spans.

[0052] Traditionally, the protection fibers carried the same capacity as the working fibers. By utilizing cross connections and providing wavelength interchange, higher density may be used on protection spans without incurring the cost on the working spans. Generally, the cost for the increased channel capacity is less than the cost of providing new fibers. The cost for the additional capacity can be compared to that of additional fibers.

[0053] The proposed process is as follows:

- 1) Calculate the number of working channels  $W=(W1+W2+\dots+WN)$ ;
- 2) Based on the desired level of network reliability, calculate a desired protection ratio (PR);
- 3) The desired number of protection channels is found by  $PR \times W = P$ .

This calculation is done for every shared span of the rings.

[0054] At this point, the channels can be added by either deploying protection spans with the same capacity as working ones or by increasing the capacity on a fewer number of protection spans using more advanced DWDM technology on the protection spans.

[0055] With this concept, as an example, four working spans supporting 40 wavelengths can be protected with one share protecting span with 160 wavelengths and still have a protection ratio of 1.

[0056] Although the Detailed Description of the invention has been directed to certain exemplary embodiments, various modifications of these embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments, will be suggested to those skilled in the art.

The invention encompasses any modifications or alternative embodiments that fall within the scope of the Claims.